

# THE DAILY TELEGRAM

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MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1916.

An Evening Echo.  
Life makes us the masters of trouble, and makes us with strength for our fight;  
The grief of today is a bubble  
Tomorrow shall pierce with its light.  
It is sweeter to trust and be happy  
Than doubt and be worried the more  
By our fear of the agony coming  
Than the pain we suffer before.  
—FOLGER MCKINLEY.

Pleasure of Murder.  
If the ecstatic joy that Mexicans can obtain from killing can be had without price, why should it not be indulged in? Only Chinese and Americans can be killed in Mexico without unpleasant consequences, and it is a great deal more pleasant to kill an American than to kill a Chinaman. The American, the poor wretch, thinks he is the citizen of an important country. The Chinaman, a wise wretch, knows he is not.  
The pleasure has been conferred upon Mexicans by the American government. It is a direct gift. The cruel and bestial people of Mexico—do we not say all are, some are too—subject to have these qualities and some may be kindly—have learned to hold Americans in contempt. They have learned to do so because they are incapable of interpreting a policy of conciliation as anything else than a policy of fear.

Mann for Preparedness.  
One of the most patriotic and wisest—as well as briefest—speeches heard during the present session of Congress was that delivered by Representative Mann, the Republican leader, in support of preparedness.  
Wholly ignoring the fact that President Wilson had borrowed from the Republicans and disregarding all partisan considerations, Mr. Mann made a forceful appeal for preparedness. He frankly confessed that he had been accurately described as a "little navy and army" man in the past, but he said he had come to appreciate, in view of the European war, the disturbed conditions of the world, and the futility of treaties, that it would be criminal for those charged with the conduct of the nation's affairs to postpone preparedness for adequate self-defense in an emergency. He said he had become convinced that the army should be increased to 250,000 or 300,000 men, that the coast defenses should be augmented, and that the navy should be made adequate to defend this country at sea. He added that the industrial resources of the country should also be mobilized and that "we ought to provide in some way for the building up of our home industries so that if we become involved in war we may be able to live within ourselves."

The President's Trip.  
President Wilson is on a stumping tour which is of vital importance to his political future. With a perspicacity he has not hitherto displayed, Mr. Wilson appears to have realized that his administration is in disfavor and that the people at large have no sympathy for Democratic policies. Consequently, he announced that his stumping tour would be made in the interest of the essentially Republican issue of preparedness, but as a further anchor to windward he took occasion to anticipate his speaking tour by making a public request of Representative Kitchin, the Democratic leader, for legislation creating the tariff board.  
Mr. Wilson announced that his trip would be non-partisan and urged voters without regard to party to come to hear him, but Democratic as well as Republican leaders believe that Mr. Wilson's political future is at stake and that he is making this trip chiefly with the hope of rehabilitating himself in public favor.  
It is obvious to the most casual observer that Mr. Wilson is no longer regarded as their leader by the members of his party in Congress. Many of them would infinitely prefer to see Speaker Clark nominated for president next June and still others, members of the Bryan wing of the party, are convinced that he cannot accept a renomination without a shameful stultification of himself and the one-term plank of the Democratic platform.  
Those close to Mr. Wilson do not

## GERMAN WAR PRISONERS ESCAPE TO U. S.; NOW ENJOY FREEDOM



Left to right: Hans Neu, William Schroeder, George Kleinwert and Gustav Hartwig.

After having successfully tunneled through 65 feet of frozen ground dug out slowly and patiently during the nights of three successive months, these four German war prisoners escaped from the detention camp at Amherst, Nova Scotia, and are now enjoying their liberty in the United States. At one side of their long bunk-room in the prison camp was a toilet, in the rear of which was a sand-pile. Working at night, one at a time, when the guards were not too vigilant, and drawing back the dirt, which was stamped into the sand-pile they finally had a tunnel wide enough for a man to wizzle through.

admit that he realizes that he is in a precarious position, but they conclusively demonstrated it by their efforts to make in advance arrangements for the president's reception which would get out the crowds and give the appearance of whole-souled and enthusiastic receptions and support.

W. Wilson—Protectionist.  
President Wilson's eleventh hour conversion to the idea of a tariff board to determine scientifically the amount of protection required by the various industries of this country comes too late to inspire much confidence, in view of the record of himself and his part in opposition to that important institution.

In the face of Republican warnings and Republican pleadings the Democrats abolished the tariff board created under the Taft administration, causing its disbanding, losing in large part the important work it already had accomplished and depriving the Democratic majorities of its valuable advice when they came to frame the Underwood bill.

In the framing of that measure they even showed contempt for the work which had been done already by the tariff board, preferring to be guided solely by the selfish desires of their respective districts and states, rather than by the needs of the industries with which they were dealing.

No one has been more opposed to a tariff board than Mr. Wilson and barely a year ago he ridiculed the idea of the creation of such a board, insisting that the machinery of the department of commerce was amply sufficient to make all needed investigation.

It is only now, when Mr. Wilson sees the handwriting on the wall and appreciates that nothing short of stultification of the principles for which he and his party have stood can save them from ignominious defeat next November, that he becomes converted to what he believes are the most popular Republican policies, military preparedness and scientific tariff adjustment. He now urges a "non-partisan" tariff board as a matter of political expediency, but, in view of his well known views on the tariff and his ingenuity in complying with the spirit and evading the letter of the law, no one is likely to put much faith in his eleventh-hour repentance or in the "non-partisan" character of a board which he would name.

## THE DAILY NOVELET

THE BRIDGE.

It seems that those who rise  
In this world—goodness knows;  
Accomplish it by treading,  
On other people's toes.

(By the author of "Two Hundred in the Shade, or a Woman's Weight," "The Lonely Trower, or the Missing Leg," "Cordelia Bizenhanskyvitz," "The Woman with the Wooden Toes, or False to the End," "It's a Long Worm That Has No Turning," "Two and Two Makes Four, or the Growing Family," etc. etc.)

Chapter I.  
Three men stood on the bridge.  
About them all was tumult, not to say confusion.  
Cheers rent the air, thousands of throats bellowed frenziedly.  
"But all the time, impassive, cool, stern, the three men stood on the bridge.  
Suddenly a shrill whistle split the atmosphere.  
"Down!" cried the umpire.  
At the same moment a sharp, ringing crack was heard and the three on the bridge clutched each other in sudden panic.  
The bridge of Fullback Zither's nose had at last given away!

## WEST VIRGINIA BRIEFS

ELKINS: The Western Maryland Railroad Company has incorporated a new railroad company in West Virginia under the name of the Fairmont-Bingamon Railway Company, with a view to building an eight-mile line from Hutchinson to Wyatt, for the purpose of tapping coal for the Consolidation Coal Company.

HUNTINGTON: Listing liabilities of \$1,129 and assets of \$197, F. B. Summerfield, a Chesapeake and Ohio brakeman, of Logan, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the federal district court here.

WHEELING: C. H. Bonneson, assistant train master on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has been promoted to the position of trainmaster to succeed J. W. Root, recently promoted to the position of division superintendent to fill the vacancy of H. B. Green, who went to the Cleveland division.

CHARLESTON: The sting of a guilty conscience resulting from his conversion by a gospel mission band has prompted William Ganz, self-con-

fessed army deserter, to make his way back to the Philippines of his own volition, there to surrender himself to his company and receive punishment for his desertion.

HUNTINGTON: Damages of \$5,000 for alleged false arrest have been demanded in circuit court from W. D. Brumfield by H. R. Bragg. Bragg says that when he sued Brumfield in a justice court, the latter threatened to have him arrested for bootlegging if he did not dismiss the charge, and that he carried out the threat. A magistrate dismissed the charge against Bragg on the ground that it was spite work.

CHARLESTON: With an authorized capital of \$150,000, the Fire Creek Smokeless Fuel Company, of Huntington, has been granted a certificate of incorporation. The company will operate coal mines in Raleigh county. The incorporators are Thomas F. Barley, Jr., and R. M. Baker, of Huntington; John C. R. Taylor, of Page; Raleigh C. Taylor, of Ansted; E. C. Taylor, of New Alexandria, Pa.

## EXPLORERS FIND NEW PLANTS IN FAR EAST

Third Expedition Results in the Discovery of Some Promising Specimens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The third expedition into China to discover new plants suitable for introduction into the United States has been completed by F. N. Moyer, plant explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has just returned to Washington after a three-year trip into the Far East. As a result of this expedition through the center of China, and two previous explorations of similar duration covering extremely cold Manchurian regions and the arid regions of Chinese Turkestan, there have been sent to America for

Planting and Testing for commercial adaptability, seeds, roots or cuttings of some 3,000 food and forage plants, flowers, ornamental shrubs and vines, shade and timber trees. The previous expeditions brought to America specimens of many cold-resistant and "dry-land" grains, sorghums, soy beans, alfalfa, and forage plants, and also certain semitropical plants, such as the bamboo, which are now under experimentation to determine their usefulness for the extreme South.

Of the many specimens forwarded to this country during the last expedition, the specialists regard as most significant the jujube, a fruit new to this country, which may be suitable for use in the Southwest; a wild peach resistant to alkali, cold and drought, the root system of which offers great possibilities as a grafting host; certain

Chinese Persimmons larger than any hitherto known in this country; a number of aquatic food roots and vegetables which offer promising possibilities for the utilization of swamp land; some thirty varieties of vegetable and timber bamboos; and a number of Chinese vegetables, bush and climber roses, shrubs and trees.

Of scientific rather than commercial interest is the discovery on this expedition, near Hangchow, of a hickory tree, the first found in China. The existence of this tree, together with the facts that the saffras and tulip trees are common in both countries and the Chinese tea bush tree is closely related to the sweet gum of the South, confirms the fact that the flora of the southeastern

United States and that of sections of China are closely related. Another discovery of botanical interest was the finding in a remote and hitherto unvisited valley in Tibet of a hazel tree 100 feet high—a surprising departure from the hazel bush. Elsewhere English walnuts were discovered in a wild state; and the discovery of the wild peach is regarded as significant because it seems to establish that the peach may have been a

Native of China, rather than of Persia, to which its origin has been ascribed. The discoveries of native and hardy oranges and other citrus fruits, a number of which have been brought to this country for breeding work, give added evidence that China was the home of the orange, which was introduced into other countries probably by early Portuguese travelers. Similarly many plants commonly ascribed to other countries, such as the wistaria, chrysanthemum, lilac, azalea and certain peonies and rambler roses, have been developed by the Chinese, although, because they reach Caucasian use through other nearby nations, their Chinese origin often has been overlooked.

The first of experimental exploration for new plants in China in 1905 was undertaken by the department because the wide range of climate, rainfall, elevation and soil conditions in that immense country gave promise that the Chinese, who had been farming successfully in some sections for about 4,000 years, might have found solutions for special difficulties which confronted American farmers in regions of excessive cold, drought, alkaline or swampy soils.

A Fertile Field.  
The investigators quickly found that China also offered a particularly fertile field for plant introduction work because for many centuries the Chinese farmers in a crude way, had been selecting seeds and developing improved varieties in the United States. In many cases all that is needed is to bring the seed or plant to this country and use it, although in other cases, inasmuch as Chinese methods rarely produce pure strains, some further seed or plant selection is necessary to obtain constant varieties.

To locate these special varieties, however, it is necessary for the explorers to visit not merely individual villages, but even to study single farms. There are no seed stores in

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China and no mechanism for extending the use of improved varieties. Superior varieties grown on one farm often are not used on adjoining farms and are unheard of ten miles away. The farmer who develops an improved variety guards it jealously and only to his immediate relatives. In the case of fruits, the Chinese farmer is averse to spraying or other treatment for diseases, largely because his ancestors have never done this, and the adoption of modern methods would be considered irreverent. As a result, excellent varieties which are traditional or mentioned in Chinese literature have either disappeared completely, or are to be found only on isolated farms. A striking example of this is the fact that the section around Shanghai even forty years ago was famous for a special kind of peach, although today this variety has completely disappeared.

In the last trip the explorer penetrated through the center of China, 1,500 miles on foot to the borders of Tibet and returned to the coast by a different route. On this expedition he covered territory the agricultural conditions of which are very similar to those of the southern Rocky Mountain regions and portions of the Great Plains.

In this territory, the most important discovery probably was the jujube tree, which bears a heavy crop of a brownish fruit, which is delicious when fresh and when dried offers a confection very similar in taste to the Persian date. This tree is of particular interest to the department because it can withstand cold and also drought and neglect. The section in which it is productive in China is a semiarid belt where

Winter Temperatures do not go much below zero Fahrenheit. This indicates that it would be of particular value to Texas, California, New Mexico, Arizona, southern Utah, and perhaps even farther north. Already several thousand seedlings have been grown at the plant introduction garden at Chico, Cal., from the specimens sent to this country, and some of these have borne desirable fruit, which confirms the experiments in their belief that this tree contributes a new fruit industry to the sections indicated.

The wild peach discovered in China and now brought to this country for the first time, is considered of great interest although its fruit is not desirable. Investigation in its native habitat showed that the roots of this plant are not as susceptible as our native peach to alkali in the soil, while it will withstand cold and does not require much moisture. Experiments are under way, therefore, to determine the usefulness of the rootstock of this peach for grafting with different hardy American varieties. If success is achieved, the specialists believe that they can develop peach trees which will make possible the raising of peaches in the southwest into arid and alkaline sections, and at the same time offer possibilities of peach cultivation in many droughty and cold regions, and possibly even into portions of Iowa beyond the northern edge of our present peach region.

Of special interest also are the collections of aquatic food plants secured in the recent expeditions. These include water chestnuts, water nuts, and a number of aquatic bulbs, as well as the water bamboo. The Chinese, the explorer found, have mastered through centuries of experiments the process of using the

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swamp lands for commercial possibilities for some of our swamp region where reclamation by drainage is not practicable. Whether the American farmer would ever be willing, however, as a commercial enterprise, to grow crops which call for cultivation in water waist-deep is, the specialists admit, open to question.

The kauba, sometimes called wild rice or water bamboo, now to be made the subject of experiment, is a vegetable in taste somewhat between grass and asparagus. The swollen stalks of the plant are eaten much like our asparagus. The ordinary bamboo, contrary to the prevailing opinion, is not an aquatic plant, and for successful cultivation calls for fertile and well drained soil.

In selecting Chinese vegetables for introduction the explorer was greatly limited by the fact that many articles favored by Monkolian palates would be unpleasant to caucasians. He has sent over, therefore, only those things which promise to add valuable vegetables or fruits to the American table, and also which fit in with a general plan for the introduction of certain food crops which will find a ready market among our Chinese populations. The Chinese, in many cases, are importing large quantities of favorite native foods in canned or dried form from China because they find difficulty in getting them in a fresh state in our larger cities. Some of the vegetables brought over which promise to find a dual market are a number of varieties of vegetable bamboo and improved varieties of pea tsai, the odorless Chinese cabbage, some kinds of which already are on sale as "celery cabbage" in American markets. This cabbage is suitable for cooking or for cold slaw and can be grown wherever ordinary cabbage is raised. A vegetable novelty now under experiment is a Chinese radish

with a root as large as a child's head. This is somewhat coarser and inferior in flavor to the small radish, though the Chinese cook it much like turnips and also pickle it in strips in brine for use as a relish.

### Happy Old Age.

When old age carries with it hosts of friends, good health and an abundance of this world's goods, it should be as happy as any period of our existence. That is old age as it should be, but too often it means poor digestion, torpid bowels, a sluggish liver and a general feeling of ill health, despondency and misery. This condition can be greatly alleviated, however, by taking one of Chamberlain's Tablets each day immediately after supper. That will strengthen the digestion, tone up the liver and regulate the bowels, then that feeling of despondency will give way to one of hope and good cheer. Obtainable everywhere.—Advertisement.

(Political Advertisement.)

### ANNOUNCEMENT

To the voters of Harrison county: I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Harrison county, subject to the decision of the primary election to be held Tuesday, June 6, 1916.

I most earnestly ask your support and influence, and if nominated and elected, I not only promise to discharge faithfully and fearlessly the duties of the office, but will give my very best service to ALL the people.  
L. WAYMAN OGDEN,  
Clarksburg, W. Va.

### CITY WATER TODAY.

Following is today's test for fever and other germs as made by the Water Board's chemist and bacteriologist at the filtration plant. Also rainfall for twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock today:

ANALYSIS.			
Number of bacteria in 1.0 c.c.	Bacillus coli present in 1.0 c.c.	1.0 c.c.	10. c.c.
River water .....	12	0	0
City water .....	1	0	0

EXPLANATION.  
C. C.—Cubic centimeter, (about a thimbleful). Bacillus coli—Intestinal germ. X—Present. O—Absent. Rainfall.

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